DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 154 818 IR 005 949

AUTHOR Beaubien, Anne K.
TITLE Psychology: Selected Basic Reference Works.
INSTITUTION Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Univ. Libraries.
PUB DATE Sep 77
NOTE 36p.; Graduate Library Guide Series

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.83 HC-$2.06 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *Annotated Bibliographies; *Library Guides; Periodicals; Psychological Tests; *Psychology; *Reference Materials; University Libraries

ABSTRACT

Designed for graduate students in clinical, community, developmental, personality, and social psychology, this guide describes the major resources for library research in psychology, with emphasis on key indexes, abstracts, and bibliographies leading to empirical and theoretical studies. Also included are research guides, encyclopedias and handbooks, literature reviews, current journals, dictionaries, dissertations, psychological tests, and biographies, with a title and author index. Entries in chapters II-IV are arranged in a search strategy order effective for solving research problems, with additional reference works listed in chapter I and supplementary materials in chapters VII-X. (Author/MBR)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED154818

PSYCHOLOGY:
Selected Basic Reference Works

by
Anne K. Beaubien

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

Robert J. Starring

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC) AND USERS OF THE ERIC SYSTEM."

IR005949

Graduate Library Guide Series
Harlan Hatcher Graduate Library • The University of Michigan

Copyright © 1977
The University of Michigan Library

Introduction

This guide describes the major resources for library research in psychology with emphasis on the key indexes, abstracts, and bibliographies which will lead the researcher to both empirical and theoretical studies. The specific focus of the guide is on the research needs of graduate students in the subfields of clinical, community, developmental, personality, and social psychology.

Entries are arranged for the most part in search strategy order, that is, in an effective sequence for most research problems in psychology. Section I lists four guides to the literature which will identify additional reference works. Sections II–VI, if followed in order, should yield an efficient library search. Sections VII–X discuss other types of material which are often helpful to supplement a basic search strategy. Additional locations for many items can be found by consulting the public catalog.

Readers who would like assistance with research problems are urged to inquire at the Reference Desk.

Table of Contents

Introduction iii

I. Research Guides 1

II. Encyclopedias and Handbooks 2

III. Reviews of the Literature 4

IV. Bibliography 5

A. Bibliography of Bibliographies 5

B. Bibliographies 6

V. Indexes and Abstracts 8

A. Psychology 8

B. General 12

C. Related Disciplines 14

VI. Current Journals: Identification and Browsing 19

VII. Dissertations 21

VIII. Psychological Tests 22

IX. Dictionaries 26

X. Biography 28

Index 30

PSYCHOLOGY:

SELECTED BASIC REFERENCE WORKS

I. RESEARCH GUIDES

Reference
Z
7201
.B43
(Desk)

1. Bell, James Edward
A guide to library research in psychology.
Dubuque, Iowa, W. C. Brown [1971]

Basic information on the organization of a library, including the card catalog, classification systems, and the physical features of books and periodicals. Various types of psychology reference sources are discussed in general, with a few specific examples cited of each type. The latter half of the book is a listing, without annotation, of reference works by type. One chapter deals with writing a library research paper in psychology. Detailed table of contents but no index. Helpful for students beginning library research.

Reference
Z
7201
.E46

2. Elliott, Charles Kenneth
A guide to the documentation of psychology.
[Hamden, Conn.] Linnet Books [1971]

Written for a more scholarly audience than is Bell (entry 1), this guide both discusses the structure of information (including library classification systems) and describes in detail the function and purpose of different types of reference sources, indexes as distinct from abstracts, for example. Fewer specific works are treated than in Bell, with sample pages reproduced from the more important sources. A logical research strategy is outlined in chapter five. Although British, all the information provided is relevant to American students of psychology. Subject index.

Reference
H
61
.F86

3. Freides, Thelma K.
Literature and bibliography of the social sciences. Los Angeles, Melville Pub. Co. [1973]

A scholarly discussion of the manner in which social scientists communicate, the structure of the literature that communication creates in each discipline, and the relationship between the communication structure and the bibliographic structure. Forms of publications, e.g., research reviews and journals, are considered in terms of their function. Specific

titles of each type of publication are often discussed in much greater detail than in White (entry 4), although Freides does not treat nearly as many titles. Psychology is covered in each chapter, interspersed with the other social sciences. American and English language publications are emphasized. Two indexes: author/title and subject.

Reference
Z
7161
.W58
1973
(Desk)

4. White, Carl Milton
Sources of information in the social sciences; a guide to the literature. 2d ed. Chicago, American Library Association, 1973.

A comprehensive guide to reference tools in the social sciences, including psychology. Each chapter begins with a survey of the field, citing classic works in all the major areas, from research design and statistics to the various branches of psychology. The major portion of each chapter is devoted to reference sources arranged by type, and each title is followed by a detailed annotation giving more information than either Bell (entry 1) or Elliott (entry 2). The general social science sources covered in the first chapter are helpful for interdisciplinary topics. There is no general treatment of the use of libraries nor is there a discussion of how to do library research. The index lists subjects, authors, and titles in a single alphabet. An excellent and thorough source.

II. ENCYCLOPEDIAS AND HANDBOOKS

Reference
BF
31
.E57

5. Encyclopedia of psychology
Ed. by E. J. Eysenck, W. Arnold [and] R. Meil. [New York] Herder and Herder [1972] 3v.

More like a dictionary than an encyclopedia, this work covers the theories and problems of psychology as it is understood in the English-speaking world. In addition to brief definitions, the *Encyclopedia of Psychology* includes medium-length articles with bibliographies on important concepts and terms. These articles have been written by experts from twenty-two countries. Cross-references, synonyms, and references to related articles are included whenever appropriate. Definitions, in general, are longer but less numerous in the *Encyclopedia of Psychology* than in English (entry 47), but each work contains terms not included in the other. More comprehensive and definitive yet are the articles found in the *International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences* (entry 6). Useful for brief identification of a concept or term in psychology.

Reference
H
41
.I58

6. International encyclopedia of the social sciences.
[New York] Macmillan [1968] 17v.

A landmark publication which provides scholarly, yet readable articles on the major concepts, theories, and methods in the social sciences, including the interrelations between the

social sciences and other disciplines. Articles emphasize the comparative and analytical aspects of a topic, although some historical and descriptive material is included to illustrate key concepts. Most articles, which are written and signed by scholars from all over the world, are divided into subsections that explore different areas of the topic. Biographies of 600 individuals who have also made significant contributions to the social sciences have been included. A selected bibliography which follows and substantiates each articles suggests further reading. Use of the index volume (volume 17) is essential to locate needed information which may be scattered throughout several articles or to identify material on a specific sub-topic of a question under investigation. The subfields of psychology included are applied, clinical, counseling, educational, experimental, personality, physiological, and social psychology as well as psychiatry. The *International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences* is an excellent place to start research in psychology since it can provide either a basic overview of a broad area or a succinct account of a specific theory. (Note that this set updates and supplements the *Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*, published between 1930 and 1935, (Reference H 41 .E56 1935) which would be useful to consult for the historical perspective on a topic.)

HM
251
.L75
1968

7. Lindzey, Gardner
Handbook of social psychology. Ed. by Gardner Lindzey and Elliot Arunson. 2d ed. Reading, Mass., Addison-Wesley Pub. Co. [1968–1970]. 6v.

Covers the history, theory, and methods of social psychology, as well as summarizing supportive research. Lindzey organizes and brings into focus relevant literature scattered in periodicals and elsewhere, affording a more specific and comprehensive treatment of the field of social psychology than does the *International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences* (entry 6). While an article in the *Encyclopedia* is more likely to cover the history and trends in research, the same article in Lindzey will be stronger in the substance of the subject. Also, Lindzey cites more references within the text to original studies in which data was reported, provides more information about those studies, and has longer bibliographies than does the *Encyclopedia*. The volumes of Lindzey are as follows:

I. Historical Introduction and Systematic Position
II. Research Methods
III. The Individual in a Social Context
IV. Group Psychology and Phenomena of Interaction
V. Applied Social Psychology
VI. Indexes

Separate author and subject indexes are at the back of each volume and cumulated in Volume VI. An excellent place to locate an overview of research on a particular topic. More curent overviews may be found in the *Annual Review of Psychology* (entry 8).

Similar handbooks, each with unique features, are available for other fields of psychology as well. These may be identified by using White (entry 4).

III. REVIEWS OF THE LITERATURE

Reference
BF
30
.A62
(Index Room)

Last 15 years in Reference

8. Annual review of psychology. v.1–
1950–
Stanford, Calif., Annual Reviews

A systematic assessment of current research in the various subfields of psychology. Each *Annual Review* contains fifteen to twenty review articles written by specialists and covers the theory and research findings on critical issues in psychology, e.g., "Verbal Learning and Memory," "Test Theory," and "Program Evaluation." A bibliography of the research discussed appears at the end of each chapter. A "master plan," adopted in 1958, assures the periodic treatment of all major areas of psychology with most chapters updated every two to four years. The master plan with its subdivisions and an indication of the frequency of updating is given in the front of each volume. Each volume has four separate indexes: by author and detailed subject for the current volume, and by contributing author and chapter title for the last five volumes. With its world-wide coverage the *Annual Review of Psychology* is a good place to start a literature search because it provides a solid overview of current theory and research for the topics covered. A similar publication, the *Annual Review of Sociology* (entry 9) would also be helpful for certain topics.

Reference
HM
1
.A625
(Index Room)

9. Annual review of sociology. v.1–
Palo Alto, California, Annual Reviews, 1975–

An excellent survey of the current developments in sociological theory and research. Identical in format and intent to the *Annual Review of Psychology* (entry 8) each chapter treats a different subfield of sociology by means of an authoritative and critical survey of the recent literature. Bibliographies are appended to each review discussed. Sociology has been divided into ten categories for this publication, among them social processes, the individual and society, and political sociology. The *Annual Review of Sociology* will become increasingly more useful as successive volumes are published. A basic source for interdisciplinary topics. No index.

IV. BIBLIOGRAPHY

A. Bibliography of Bibliographies

Reference
Z
1002
.B585
(Index Room)

10. Bibliographic index; a cumulative bibliography of bibliographies.
v.1– 1937/42–
New York, H. W. Wilson Company

Subject list of bibliographies in all fields of knowledge with detailed subject headings and many cross-references. Books, pamphlets, and some 2,200 periodicals are surveyed for bibliographic content. Bibliographies listed have at least fifty citations and are primarily in English, although some bibliographies in foreign languages are included. *Bibliographic Index* is stronger than *Psychological Abstracts* (entry 16) for bibliographies which appear in books and series; however, journal bibliographies often appear in *Psychological Abstracts* three to six months before they are listed in *Bibliographic Index*. Published in April and August with a bound cumulation in December. A very useful source that should be consulted early in library research. For additional bibliographies consult *Psychological Abstracts* under the subject heading "Bibliography."

Q
11
.N279
no. 65

11. Louttit, Chauncey McKinley
Bibliography of bibliographies in psychology, 1900–1927. Washington, National Research Council, 1928. (Its Bulletin No. 65)

The definitive bibliography of early psychology bibliographies, listing 2,134 bibliographies published between 1900 and 1927. Also included are a few historically important bibliographies from as early as 1850. Arrangement is by author with a separate subject index. The number of references in each work is indicated. The bibliographies appeared in periodicals, handbooks, indexes and abstracts, and review journals; a list of those searched is included. Continuous coverage of psychology bibliographies from 1927 to the present is provided by *Psychological Abstracts* (entry 16) which indexes bibliographies both under the heading "Bibliography" ("Bibliographies" volumes 21–48, 1947–1972) and under the subject to which they pertain.

For bibliographies before 1900, see Rand (note in entry 20). See also *Bibliographic Index* (entry 10).

B. Bibliographies

Reference
Z
7203
.B56

12. Bibliographic guide to psychology: 1975–
Boston, G. K. Hall, 1975–

An annual comprehensive bibliography of psychology publications. Although most items are books, also included are conferences, symposia, pamphlets, some government documents, and serials. The work is based on the publications in all languages cataloged for the Research Libraries of the New York Public Library, with additional entries from Library of Congrass cataloging [MARC] tapes. The dictionary arrangement provides approaches by main entry, co-authors, titles, series titles, and subject headings. The most complete information is given under the main entry and includes full LC cataloging information with tracings and the NYPL call number. The major subject areas in psychology covered are: sensation; cognition; perception and intelligence; emotion; will; personality; temperament and character; applied, child, comparative, and genetic psychology; as well as parapsychology and the occult sciences. Useful for identifying recent books and other materials from all over the world. Other conferences may be identified through *Bibliographic Guide to Conference Publications* 1974– (Reference Z 5051 .C75).

Reference
Z
7201
.H34
1971

13. Harvard University.
Harvard list of books in psychology. 4th ed. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press [1971]

An annotated list of 744 books thought to represent the state of knowledge in the various areas of psychology at the time of publication. The titles were selected and annotated by Harvard faculty. Between ten and forty-eight titles appear in each subfield, e.g., Comparative and Animal, Feeling and Emotion, Personality. Author index.

Bib Area
Z
881
.H342
W65
v. 42–43
(2 East)

14. Harvard University. Library
Philosophy and psychology. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1973. (Widener Library shelflist, v.42–43)

v.42

Part 1. Classification schedule

Part 2. Entries presented in call number order as arranged on the shelf

Part 3. Chronological listing of source entries by date of publication (serials omitted)

v.43

Part 4. Alphabetical list of the entries by author and title

Part of a larger book-catalog set, this unannotated list of the monographs, serials, and pamphlets in Harvard's Widener [Research] Library as of the beginning of 1972 ". . . can serve

as a general bibliography of the subject . . ." (Preface). For a subject approach to works in psychology, one must first consult the classification schedule range Phil 5300–5790 to determine the exact classification number for the topic of interest. Of the 52,541 entries, more than 41% are in English, 25% in German, and just under 14% in French. Entries give author, title, place of publication, and date. Volumes 45 and 46 which cover sociology may also be of interest.

Reference
Z
7201
.W34

15. Watson, Robert Irving
Eminent contributors to psychology.
New York, Springer [c1974–

A valuable source for identifying material on topics or schools of thought which are associated with a key individual. Over 500 people of all nationalities who made outstanding contributions to psychology between 1600 and 1967 are listed with citations to their most important and representative work. Of the 12,000 primary references in Volume 1, an average of twenty-three are given for each psychologist. Volume 2 cites approximately 55,000 secondary references for the same 538 individuals. Unpublished dissertations, manuscripts, and books where the person's major contribution was that of an editor have been omitted. Symbols indicate when an entry is a collection of works or letters, an autobiography, or a bibliography. A more complete listing of any author's books can be found in the *National Union Catalog; a Cumulative Author List* (Reference Z 881 .U4912 2nd floor corridor) and the *National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints* (Reference Z 881 .U48). Additional journal articles may be found through *Psychological Index* (entry 20) and *Psychological Abstracts* (entry 16). For nineteenth century material, Rand (note in entry 20) should be used together with Watson. Author arrangement. No index.

Note: For additional bibliographies, check under the form subdivision "bibliography" after the subject in which you are interested in both the card catalog and in journal indexes, e.g., Autism—Bibliography.

Valuable and current subject bibliographies, especially for community psychology, are issued by the Council of Planning Librarians as their *Exchange Bibliographies*. 1958– (Z 7164 .07 C73). Some of the many bibliographies are annotated. Issue numbers 716 and 1069 provide author, subject, and number indexes through June 1976.

V. INDEXES AND ABSTRACTS

A. Psychology

Reference
BF
1
.P88
(Index Room)

16. Psychological abstracts . . . v.1–
Jan. 1927–
Washington, American Psychological Association [1927–

A comprehensive index to psychological literature appearing in journals, books, chapters in books, government documents, technical reports, and *Dissertation Abstracts International* (entry 39). Dissertations were omitted from volumes 51–54 (1974–1975) but coverage was resumed with volume 55 (1976). Relevant dissertations from 1973, 1974, and 1975 appeared in 1976 issues of *PA* and 1976 and 1977 dissertations will appear in 1977 issues of *PA*. Most entries are accompanied by a thirty to one hundred word abstract which provides a nonevaluative summary of the study. Material felt to be only marginally relevant to psychology receives a shorter annotation. Coverage is world-wide but the emphasis is on English language material (about 25% of the material was originally published in a foreign language). Over 12,500 items are included in each volume, and starting with 1971 (volumes 45 and 46) there are two volumes per year, each with items consecutively numbered.

Psychological Abstracts provides complete indexing for approximately 200 core journals and selective indexing for another 1,000 journals. The time lag is shortest for the core journals and longer for the selective journals, books, chapters in books, and technical reports. In the early 1960's the time lag was about two years for journal articles, but by 1971 it was reduced to six to twelve months, and by 1975, to three to nine months.

Each monthly issue of *Psychological Abstracts* has two separate author and brief subject index. The abstracts and indexes for the cumulations are bound separately. The cumulated subject index is very detailed and clear, and the subject heading terms are reviewed annually to insure currency. Starting with volume 40 (1966) the phrases after the subject terms identify the dependent and independent variable(s) and the subject population of the study. "Bibliographies" and "Books" can be located under these general terms as well as under the specific subject to which they pertain. In the indexes readers are given an abstract number. It is essential when referring to the abstracts to use the same volume as the index being consulted.

The entry for each abstract includes authors or editors (up to four), institutional affiliation of the first-named author, article title (including subtitle and translation of title if in a foreign language), publication date, abstract, reference to any

prevous entry in *PA*, indication of a summary in another language of the publication listed, number of references if there are more than fifteen, and abstract source (e.g., journal, author). Cumulated author (entry 17) and subject (entry 18) indexes covering 1927–1974 are available. *Psychological Abstracts* and *Annual Review of Psychology* (entry 8) should be among the first places checked when starting a literature search in psychology.

Note: To determine which subject terms are most appropriate a given topic, consult the *Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms* (entry 50).

Reference
BF
1
.P88
C73
(Index Room)

17. Columbia. University. Libraries. Psychological Library. Author index to Psychological index, 1884 to 1935, and Psychological abstracts, 1927 to 1958. Boston, G. K. Hall, 1960.
Supplement. 1959–1963
1964–1968
1969–1971
1972–1974

A cumulated author index to all of the entries in both *Psychological Index* (entry 20) and *Psychological Abstracts* (entry 16). Entry includes author(s), title, bibliographic citation, the volume number (or year) in *Psychological Abstracts* in which the entry appeared, and the abstract number. *Psychological Index* references give only the year. Indexing is by the first author only in 1894–1958 and 1959–1963 sets. Starting with the second supplement, 1964–1968, cross references from secondary authors to primary authors are provided. The supplement for 1972–1974 includes approximately 20,000 references to 13,000 records from 1969–1971 which were omitted by mistake. Together the sets provide a reasonably complete bibliography of an author's journal article publications. Unequalled for identifying an article by a specific author when the date is unknown.

Reference
BF
1
.P89
(Index Room)

18. Psychological abstracts. (Indexes).
Cumulated subject index to Psychological abstracts, 1927–1960. Cumulated by G. K. Hall. Boston. G. K. Hall, 1966.
Supplement. 1961–1965
1966–1968
1969–1971
1972–1974

A cumulated subject approach to the entries and references in *Psychological Abstracts* (entry 16). Subject headings in the detailed subject indexes were edited so that similar material was brought together under the most recent heading. Cross references were added when necessary. Material is listed in reverse chronological order so that the most recent material is cited first. The 1972–1974 supplement includes 50,000 references to 13,000 records that were inadvertently omitted from

the 1969–1971 cumulation. The subject entry in the index is followed by the last two digits of the year in which the abstract appeared and the abstract number. Beginning with the 1972–1974 supplement the reader is given the *Psychological Abstracts* volume and abstract number. It is very useful for a subject approach to psychological literature spanning several years.

BF
1
.P9
(Non-
Circulating
Per. Coll.)

19. Psychological bulletin. v.1–
Jan. 1904–
Washington, American Psychological Association.

For abstracts of articles prior to *Psychological Abstracts* (entry 16). Other features of this journal have been the inclusion of review articles, book reviews (through volume 52, 1955), and proceedings of the American Psychological Association and the APA branch association meetings (through volume 42, 1945). Includes fewer entries than *Psychological Index* (entry 20) for the same time period. Each volume has separate name and subject indexes to both the articles and abstracts. Since volume 53 (1956) *Psychological Bulletin* has been limited to evaluative reviews of psychological research literature dealing with both substantive and methodological issues in all areas of psychology. Thus, it serves as a supplement to *Annual Review of Psychology* (entry 8) for locating review articles on a topic.

Reference
Z
7203
.P97
(Index Room)

20. Psychological index, 1894–1935, an annual bibliography of the literature of psychology and cognate subjects. Princeton, N.J., Psychological Review Company, 1895–[1936]

An extensive, unannotated list of psychological literature published between 1894 and 1935. Approximately 5,000 items per year are listed, including books and articles in all languages with translations and new editions in English, French, German, and Italian. Entries are arranged by subject chapters derived from an outdated classification scheme, e.g., feelings are subdivided into general pleasantness, expression of emotion, and disorders. Separate author index. *Psychological Index* contains many foreign language articles and is much more international in scope than *Psychological Abstracts* (entry 16). Experimental and physiological psychology are well represented. A list of ca. 350 journals indexed is given in volume 30, arranged by journal abbrevation. *Psychological Index* was discontinued in 1935 because the publication of *Psychological Abstracts* (1927–) made it unnecessary.

An adjunct tool, *Psychological Index. Abstract References* edited by H. L. Ansbacher (Ref. Z 7203 .P972 Index Room) identifies the entries in *Psychological Index* for which abstracts were published in journals. Abstracts to over 40% of the 107,000 entries listed between 1894 and 1928 have been located, thus providing a partial backward extension of *Psy-*

chological Abstracts. Ansbacher must be used with *Psychological Index*.

For earlier works see Benjamin Rand's *Bibliography of philosophy, psychology and cognate subjects*. 1905. (Reference B 41, .B18 1940 v.3), pp. 913–1192, which provides a comprehensive (although not exhaustive) general bibliography of books and articles from the nineteenth century arranged alphabetically by author under broad subject headings. See also histories of the various subjects of psychology, e.g., Edwin Boring *A history of experimental psychology* 2nd ed. New York, Appleton, 1950 (BF 108 .E96 B73 1950) and others which can be identified through White (entry 4).

Reference
Z
7403
.F8239
(Index Room)

21. Bulletin signalétique. 390. Psychologie et psychopathologie, psychiatrie.
v.30– 1969–
Paris, Centre de documentation.

Current issues in Current Serials Service

Significant professional literature on all aspects of psychology and psychiatry is abstracted in French and placed in a classified arrangement. International coverage, primarily of journal articles, but some foreign doctoral theses and papers presented at congresses are also included. For certain topics section no. 521 *Sociologie, Ethnologie* (Ref. Z 7127 .S68 B93 Index Room) will also be helpful. Both are much more international than *Psychological Abstracts* (entry 16). Separate brief subject and author indexes are cumulated for each year.

Bulletin Signalétique's publishing history is very complex. Early psychological material was included as part of *Bulletin analytique: philosophie, sciences humaines* v.1–9 1947–1955 (Reference Z 7127 .F82 Index Room); *Bulletin Signalétique* v.10–21 1956–62; Section 19, 1963, and section 20 1964–1968 (Reference Z 7127 .B93 Index Room). Since 1969 psychology has been issued as section 390. Monthly.

Reference
Z
7204
.P8
C87
(Index Room)

22. Grinstein, Alexander
The index of psychoanalytic writings. New York, International Universities Press [1956–

A comprehensive index to psychoanalytic literature including "available articles, books, monographs and pamphlets of a psychoanalytic nature, dealing specifically with psychoanalysis or applying psychoanalytic thinking to other fields, published in any language . . ." [Introduction] from 1900–1969. Material is arranged by author with titles then listed alphabetically in their original language. English translations of foreign titles are given in brackets. Bibliographic information for translations is given following the complete citation for the original publication. The index has been published in three sets covering the periods 1900–1952, 1953–1959, and 1960–1969. Thus there are three alphabetical sequences of author

listings and three distinct subject indexes (in Volumes 5, 9, and 14). Entries are numbered in one sequence throughout all volumes. An "S" preceding an entry number indicates additional references such as translations, new editions, or reviews, for items which have appeared previously. Reprints, unpublished letters and speeches, and articles from popular magazines and newspapers are excluded. This is the best, most comprehensive index for psychoanalytic writing since it includes all of the entries for psychoanalytic literature published 1900–1969 in *Psychological Abstracts* (entry 16), *Psychological Index* (entry 20), *Education Index* (entry 28), *International Index, Social Sciences and Humanities Index* 1960–1969 (entry 23) and John Rickman's *Index Psychoanalytics, 1893–1926* . . . (Medical Z7204 .P8 R54).

B. General

Reference
Z
7163
.S68
(Index Room)

23. Social sciences index. v.1– ; June 1974–
New York, H. W. Wilson.
[Supersedes in part the *Social Sciences and Humanities Index* which was titled *International Index* from 1907–1965]

An author and subject index to scholarly periodical articles in the social sciences. In 1974 the scope of *SSI* was greatly expanded to include much more psychology material than previously. Although there is considerable overlap between *SSI* and *Psychological Abstracts* (entry 16), the former does include some psychological literature not indexed in the latter. Articles indexed in both sources are likely to appear somewhat earlier in *Psychological Abstracts*, there being a three to six month time lag between the appearance of an article and its inclusion in *SSI*. A special section following the index lists citations to book reviews by author. *SSI* is a quarterly with an annual cumulation.

Reference
Z
7163
.S67
(Index Room)

24. Social sciences citation index
Philadelphia, Institute for Scientific Information, 1969–

The most comprehensive, interdisciplinary index available. Not only does it cover a wide range of fields, including psychology, but it provides complete indexing for over 1,?00 journals and selective indexing for an additional 2,200 journals. A list of the journals indexed arranged by subject category and a key to journal abbreviations appears in the front of the Citation Index. *SSCI* is especially strong in the areas of clinical, educational, industrial, and social psychology; human development; psychiatry; social issues; and social work. A parallel publication, *Science Citation Index*, 1961– (Medical Z 7401 .S44), also concerns psychology; however the emphasis there is primarily on psychiatry and experimental psychology.

SSCI is issued three times a year: January–April, May–August, and an annual cumulation. For the most part, the annual volumes cover journals which appeared in the same calendar year. Since the annual cumulations do not duplicate each other, it is necessary to check all years for a systematic search. The publisher has announced plans to issue earlier volumes one year at a time according to the demand.

SSCI is both an extremely rewarding source for psychology research and an extremely complex tool to work with. The following is a brief description of each part to *SSCI*. The best way to familiarize oneself with it is to examine all sections for a single year in detail as they relate to a specfic research topic.

Citation Index (Volume 1–2 of each bound set)

Indexes the bibliographies of current journal articles by the authors of the works cited therein. To obtain the complete reference to the current literature cited, refer to the Source Index. Items which are cited may be in any format, e.g., journal articles, books, theses, manuscripts, and from any time period (from Aristotle to the previous year) as long as they were included in the bibliographies of the current journal literature. The articles may be related in any way to the items they cite, e.g., subject content, methodology, or theoretical framework. This is the only index which makes it possible to determine if an important early work has been updated in the recent literature. The citation approach can also serve as a book review index; under the name of a book's author will appear any reviews of that book.

Corporate Address Index (Volume 3 of each bound set)

Provides an approach to the current periodical literature by the institutional affiliation of the first author of an article.

Source Index (Volume 3 of each bound set)

Lists the current literature by author and provides complete title and bibliographic citation for journal articles. Also included is an indication of the type of article (e.g., book review), language of the article, number of items in the bibliography, current address of the author, and (beginning in 1974) the bibliographic references in the article. Up to ten joint authors of an article are listed in this section. The most complete information is given under the first author with cross-references from the secondary authors.

After the personal authors A–Z there are two additional sections in the source index: the corporate author section for such bodies as associations and governmental agencies, and the anonymous section. If a specific personal or corporate author cannot be determined articles are cited by their journal abbreviation in the anonymous section.

Subject Index (Volume 4 of each bound set)

Indexes the current journal articles by pairing each significant word in the title with every other significant word in that title. Such indexing is independent of any predetermined subject heading scheme and so requires that the user try every possible word that might describe the topic of interest. For each word pair there is an author's name. The full citation for the article using these words in its title can be found under the author's name in the Source Index (Volume 3). Beginning in 1975 there is a plus sign after the author's name in the subject index to indicate a book review citation.

Reference
AI
9
.I62
(Index Room)

25. Internationale Bibliographie der Zeitschriftenliteratur aus allen Gebieten des Wissens. International bibliography of periodical literature covering all fields of knowledge. Bibliographie Internationale de la littérature périodique dans tous les domaines de la connaissance. IBZ (kombinierte Folge) Jahrg. 1–
Osnabrück, F. Dietrich, 1965–

Supersedes *Bibliographie der Deutschen Zeitschriftenliteratur*, 1896–1964 [Volumes 95–96, 1944–1946, never published] (Reference AI 9 .B56 Index Room) and *Bibliographie der Fremdsprachigen Zeitschriftenliteratur*, 1911–1920/24; 1925/26–1962/64 (Reference AI 9 .B58 Index Room).

A subject and author index to English and foreign language publications in all disciplines, including over 6,000 periodicals, yearbooks, society proceedings, transactions, symposia, and collected works. Subject headings are in German with cross references from English and French terms. Numbers are used instead of abbreviations to refer to journals, with journal codes listed at the beginning of each volume. Social science journals receive thorough coverage with experimental psychology, psychiatry, and psychopharmacology being the areas of psychology best represented. Its value lies in its strong Western European coverage, its breadth of scope, and its nearly continuous publication since 1897. Separate author and subject volumes. Semi-annual; no cumulations.

C. Related Disciplines

Reference
LB
1101
.C5
(Index Room)

26. Child development abstracts and bibliography
v.1–
June/Sept./Dec. 1927–
Washington

Abstracts over 1,200 journal articles annually dealing with child development in the fields of biology, education, medicine, psychology, sociology, and public health. Many subfields of psychology are represented including clinical, comparative, developmental, educational, experimental, and social psychology; personality; and psychiatry. More than 150 journals,

primarily in the English language, are regularly searched for material. *Child Development Abstracts* provides much more extensive coverage of child development literature than does *Psychological Abstracts* (entry 16) although there is some overlap between them. There is an average of one year between the time an article is published and the time it is abstracted in *CDAB*. In addition, approximately 100 books on child development are reviewed each year in a separate section following the abstracts. Author and subject indexes cumulate in the last issue for each volume and include the books reviewed. Issued three times a year.

Reference
Z
5813
.C98
(Index Room)

27. Current index to journals in education. v.1–
Jan/Feb 1969–
New York, CCM Information Services.

Provides access to material generated by the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) network, a system of sixteen clearinghouses around the country each responsible for indexing and abstracting materials in a specific subfield of education. *CIJE* is an index to over 700 publications, primarily journals, in education and related disciplies including psychology. *CIJE* indexes more psychology journals than does *Education Index* (entry 28) and would be useful for topics relating to counseling, psycholinguistics, developmental psychology, and the psychology of learning. In four parts: (1) "Main Entries" giving the complete bibliographic citation and a brief annotation of each item; (2) "Journal Contents Index" reproducing the title pages of education journals, much like *Current Contents* (entry 35); (3) author index; and (4) subject index. Subject headings are based on the *Thesaurus of ERIC Descriptors*, 1975 (Reference Z 695.1 E3 E25 1975 Index Room) which provides necessary cross-references. Like *Education Index*, the focus of *CIJE* is U.S. education, but of the two, *CIJE* offers a more world-wide perspective and significantly more subject terms for articles. Furthermore, since *CIJE* emphasizes scholarly and theoretical literature, it is more useful for academic research than is *Education Index*. *CIJE* should be used in conjunction with *Resources in Education* (entry 32) which indexes report literature in the field of education. Monthly with semiannual and annual cumulation of the indexes.

Reference
Z
5813
.E24
(Index Room)

28. The Education index. Jan. 1929–
New York, H. W. Wilson Co.

An author and subject index to educational materials in English with emphasis on U.S. education. Many aspects of education are treated including psychology, mental health, language, and linguistics. Research in education is covered as it applies to current practice in schools. More than 200 journals are indexed as are proceedings, yearbooks, monographic series, bulletins, and some U.S. government publications. Although

over 80% of the journals analyzed in *Education Index* are also indexed in *Current Index to Journals in Education* (entry 27), only *Education Index* includes society yearbooks, journals relating to secondary education, and certain psychology journals. Citations to book reviews are listed under the subject heading "Book reviews–Single books" in volumes 1–12 (1929–1961) and from volume 20 (1969/70) to the present.

Reference
HV
1
.P52
(Index Room)

29. Human resources abstracts. v.1–
Jan/Feb. 1966–
Beverly Hills, Sage

[Title varies; v.1–4, PHRA; Poverty and Human Resources; v.5–9, Poverty and Human Resources Abstracts]

One thousand publications each year are selected from periodicals, books, pamphlets, and unpublished materials such as speeches and research reports. "Its emphasis is on research and action programs, legislative and community developments and policy trends" [preface] for poverty, manpower and human development resources in the United States. Abstracts averaging 500 words each are grouped according to broad subject interest (e.g., social change, minority groups, mental health, drug addiction) which vary from issue to issue. Additional material may be found in the brief listing by author of "Related Citations" following the abstracts. Most issues also contain an article on some aspect of the poverty problem. There are separate author and subject indexes in each issue beginning in volume 1, number 3, which cumulate for each volume. Issued bimonthly volumes 1–5, and quarterly volumes 6 to the present.

Related material may be found in *Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin* (entry 31) and *Sociological Abstracts* (entry 33).

Reference
Z
7003
.L12
(Index Room)

30. LLBA; language and language behavior abstracts.
v.1. Jan. 1967–
New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts.

Summaries of research on the nature and use of language, regardless of the disciplinary focus, country of origin, or language in which a study was written. Twenty-five fields are covered including general and clinical psychology, psychiatry, psycholinguistics, and sociolinguistics. Some 1,000 publications in over thirty languages are screened for relevant materal and include periodicals, conference proceedings, occasional papers, progress and technical reports, and monographs. All abstracts are in English and cover general theoretical contributions and "studies in which the independent or dependent variable, or both, are verbal" [introduction]. *LLBA* is limited to current, scholarly studies and has a time lag of six to eighteen months. The table of contents outlines subject fields and their subdivisions. Separate indexes for authors, subjects, book reviews,

and source of publication appear in each issue and are cumulated for each volume.

Reference
Z
7163
.P98
(Index Room)

31. Public affairs information service
Bulletin of the Public Affairs information service, . . .
1st– . . . New York City, The H. W. Wilson Company,
1915– [P.A.I.S.]

The most up-to-date subject index to the social sciences. Although the emphasis is on public affairs and economics, *P.A.I.S.* includes some material on psychology and mental health and is especially useful for material related to communities and issues of concern to society in general, stressing statistical and factual information. In addition to selectively indexing approximately 1,000 periodicals, *P.A.I.S.* indexes current government documents (primarily from the United States and United Nations), books, and pamphlets. Coverage is world-wide but limited to English language publications. (*P.A.I.S. Foreign Language Index* [Reference Z 7164 .E2 P96 Index Room] provides the same coverage for foreign language material since 1968.) *P.A.I.S.* is published weekly with periodic and annual cumulations.

Reference
LB
1028
.A1
R43B
(Index Room)

32. Resources in education. v.1–
Nov. 1966–
Washington, Education Resource Information Center

[Entitled Research in education 1966–1974 (Reference LB 1028 .A1 R43 Index Room)]

Like *Current Index of Journals in Education* (entry 27), *Resources in Education* is a product of the ERIC system. Appearing monthly, *RIE* indexes published and unpublished reports and documents (e.g., technical and research reports, conference proceedings, speeches, statistical compilations, and bibliographies) of national and international scope in the field of education. Entries indicate availability. The Microform Reading Room, on the second floor of the Graduate Library, has a complete set of the microfiche for the reports issued since August 1970 with some holdings before that date. Subject, author, and institution indexes which are cumulated semi-annually and annually refer to entries by "ED" number. Subject terms are assigned on the basis of those listed in the *Thesaurus of ERIC Descriptors*, 1975 (Reference Z 695.1 .E3 E25 1975 Index Room). *RIE* should be used with *Current Index of Journals in Education* which takes responsibility for indexing the journal literature.

Reference
HM
1
.S682
(Index Room)

33. Sociological abstracts. v.1– 1953–
New York

Abstracts approximately 5,000 journal articles each year in all subfields of sociology, of which social psychology, group

interactions, the family and socialization, and feminist studies are of particular interest to psychologists. There is a significant delay between the time that an article is published and the time it appears in *Sociological Abstracts*. Approximately 6% of the citations are from the current year, 35% from the previous year, 30% from two years prior, and 14% from three years prior. Between 18% and 28% of the articles in any given year are in languages other than English. Separate author and brief subject indexes are cumulated approximately nine months after the last issue each year. In the cumulated index articles are described by a phrase after one or two key subject terms. The indexing relies heavily on the words used in the titles with very little enrichment of the subject heading vocabulary. Beginning with volume 21 (1973) the visual format improves greatly.

Following the journal abstracts and indexes are supplement(s) which include abstracts of papers presented at a wide variety of association and congress meetings. The supplements have an abstract numbering system which is distinct from the journal abstracts and each supplement has its own separate author and brief subject indexes.

Frequency varies but is now issued six times a year with the last issue and annual cumulated index. Cumulated indexes cover 1953–1962, and 1963–1967.

Reference
HQ
1101
.W92
(Index Room)

34. Women studies abstracts. v.1–
winter 1972–
Rush, New York.

Abstracts 800 periodical articles and cites an additional 1,400 references per year on a wide range of topics concerning women. Provides selective indexing of the major feminist periodicals, 850 academic journals, and papers from conferences of professional organizations, e.g., the American Sociological Association and Modern Language Assocation. The subjects include such areas as education and socialization, sex roles, mental and physical health, family, and society and government. Beginning with volume 4, no. 2 (summer 1975) there is a special section for biography and criticism. Although much of this material is indexed elsewhere, it is often easier to identify in *Women's Studies Abstracts*. Bibliographic essays are sometimes published; book reviews and citations to reviews of at least 500 words have been cited. The subject index in earlier volumes was limited to the abstracted and bibliographic articles, but it has since been expanded to cover the additional citations as well. The separate author index was likewise expanded to include authors of books reviewed and book reviewers. Both indexes cumulate each year.

VI. CURRENT JOURNALS: IDENTIFICATION AND BROWSING

Note: It is important to browse through the last six to nine months of relevant journals for articles too recent to have been included in the indexing and abstracting services (see Section V). *Current Contents* (entry 35) is especially useful for this. Also check recent issues of journals recommended by colleagues and those in which relevant articles have already been found.

Below are also listed several periodical directories which would be helpful both to identify journals appropriate for browsing and to determine where to submit a research article.

AI
3
.C89

35. Current contents; behavior, social, and education sciences. v.1– March 1969–
Philadelphia, Institute for Scientific Information.

Current Issues in Current Serials Service

Reproduced title pages of approximately 1,000 journals in the social and behavioral sciences, including psychology. Each weekly issue is arranged by broad subject and has two separate indexes, a keyword subject which lists all of the significant words of each article's title in alphabetical order, and an author index for first authors which includes their institutional address. This publication provides a good way to identify very recent articles of interest in psychology and related disciplines.

Reference
Z
7203
.T66
1976

36. Tompkins, Margaret
Serials in psychology and allied fields, by Margaret Tompkins and Norma Shirley. 2d ed., rev. and enl. Troy, New York, Whitston Publishing Company, 1976.

Describes approximately 950 currently published journals in psychology and related fields which are published in English or have either abstracts or a contents summary in English. Entry includes the objectives, sponsor, address, editor, frequency, price, date of first issue, circulation, special features of the journal, such as, abstracts or book reviews, average number of pages per article and issue, method of printing, and copyright policy. Journals are arranged alphabetically, however, a subject index makes it possible to identify serials in psychology on leisure or schizophrenia, for example. There is also a separate title index.

For world-wide coverage see *Psychologie, List mondiale des périodiques specialisés*. 1967 (Reference Z 7203 .P98). More detailed information about many of the same titles is given in *Education/Psychology Journals: A Scholar's Guide*. 1975 (Reference LB 1051 .A75).

Reference
Z
6941
.P161
(Desk)

37. Ulrich's international periodicals directory. [1st]– ed.; [1932]– New York, Bowker.

Fifty-seven thousand U.S. and foreign serials which are currently published more often than once a year are arranged under broad subject categories. Over 850 journals are listed in the "Psychology" and "Medical Sciences—Psychiatry" sections with additional relevant journals listed in "Education," "Sociology," and "Social Services and Welfare." Use of the title index is recommended since it is often difficult to determine under which subject category a title will fall. In addition to the usual directory information such as title, beginning date, frequency, publisher's address, and editor's name, *Ulrich's* indicates special features of the journal such as abstracts or bibliographies. Especially useful is information on whether and how frequently a journal is indexed and which, if any, abstracting or indexing services analyze it. Includes lists of "Cessations' and "Index to New Periodicals." *Irregular Serials and Annuals; an International Directory* 1967– (Reference Z 6941 .I72 Desk) is a companion series which provides the same type of information for serials published once a year or less frequently. Both are more international in scope than Tompkins (entry 36).

Useful for verifying publications cited in scholarly research, determining whether and where those publications are indexed, and for obtaining current address and subscription price information. *Ulrich's* and *Irregular Serials* are published biennially in alternate years, and a *Supplement* to both publications is produced intermittently.

Note: Journal abbreviations can be deciphered through the use of the following two sources which include both currently published and discontinued journals. Otto Leistner's *Internationale Titelabkürzungen von Zeitschriften, Zeitungen wichtigen Handbüchern, Wörterbüchern, Gesetzen, usw.* 1967–1970 (Reference Z6945 .A2 L53 Desk) is the most comprehensive abbreviation source and is particularly good for foreign as well as English serial abbreviations in all disciplines. Leland G. Alkire's *Periodical Title Abbrevations.* 2d ed. 1977 (Reference Z 6945 .A2 A44 1977 Desk) is also international in scope.

VII. DISSERTATIONS

Reference
Z
5055
.U49
X6
(Section 93
of
Reference
Room)

38. Xerox University Microfilms
Comprehensive dissertation index, 1861–1972
Ann Arbor, University Microfilms, 1973. 37v.
v.1–32 Subject index
v.33–37 Author index
Supplement, 1973–

Lists virtually all doctoral dissertations accepted by universities and colleges in the United States and some foreign dissertations including Canada. Each entry includes the title; author; degree; date; school; number of pages in the dissertation; reference, if any, to the abstract in *Dissertation Abstracts International* (entry 39); and order number for those dissertations available through University Microfilms International.

Volumes 1–32 provide a subject approach with key-word-in-context indexing, e.g., the words in the title of the dissertations are used as indexing terms, thus a dissertation may be listed in full several times, under each key word in its title. (Only articles, connectives, common modifers,, units of measurement, and roman numerals are excluded.) Note that in the psychology volumes (nos. 18 and 19) some broad terms such as "psychology" have been eliminated to save searching time; also the letter "T" stands for T-test. Under each keyword, dissertations are listed in reverse chronological order, i.e., the most recent first. The alphabets of key words for related fields should also be checked for any topic searched. Volumes 33–37 provide an author approach. Full information is provided under all entries. An annual supplement is published in November for the preceding year.

CDI is a good place to verify the exact title and year of an individual's dissertation or to start a search to determine what dissertations have already been written on a topic. Its major limitation, however, is that dissertations with "clever" titles or interdisciplinary fields are difficult to identify.

Reference
AS
30
.M63
(2 East)

39. Dissertation abstracts international. v.1–
Ann Arbor, University Microfilms, 1938–

Part A. Humanities and Social Science, 1966/67–
Part B. Science and Engineering, 1966/67–
Part C. European Abstracts, Autumn 1976–

[Entitled Dissertation abstracts volumes 1–29, 1938–1969.]

Brief summaries of doctoral dissertations completed at over 375 institutions, primarily in the United States. Participating schools are listed in each issue together with the date they began making their dissertations, and hence their abstracts, available through University Microfilms International. Some institutions include only dissertations from the year they

began participating, while others choose to submit earlier dissertations as well. NOTE THAT *NOT* ALL SCHOOLS PARTICIPATE IN THIS PROGRAM, (M.I.T., Harvard, and University of Chicago are notable exceptions). Hence, if a thorough dissertation search is intended, it is necessary to check additional sources such as *Comprehensive Dissertation Index* (entry 38).

In 1966 *DAI* split into two parts and in 1976 added a third. Part A, Humanities and Social Sciences, includes educational psychology, sociology, and social work; Part B, Science and Engineering, contains abstracts in general, clinical, experimental, industrial, physiological, and social psychology and psychobiology. Each entry includes title, author, institution, degree awarded, year of degree, major professor, abstract of up to 600 words, order number, and pagination. Dissertations are arranged in broad subject chapters. Each issue has separate author and keyword subject indexes (for volumes 27–29 this was a true subject index). The indexes are cumulated annually, but beginning with volume 34 (1973–74) only the author index is cumulated. *Comprehensive Dissertation Index* provides a keyword subject index for *DAI* after 1972.

Part C. European Abstracts, began in autumn 1976 and includes dissertations in all disciplines, primarily from Western Europe but with some from Eastern Europe. Not all universities and not all dissertations are represented. In addition to the information given in Parts A and B, Part C translates foreign titles into English and indicates the language of the original. Although there are separate indexes for authors and keyword subjects, only the author index will be cumulated. Not all items abstracted in Part C are available on demand from University Microfilms International.

Parts A and B are monthly, and Part C is quarterly. Useful for identifying and summarizing dissertations in all fields.

Note: There are currently no lists of dissertations in progress in Psychology. To identify additional lists of doctoral dissertations and masters theses see Michael Reynolds's *A Guide to Theses and Dissertations: An International Bibliography of Bibliographies*, 1975 (Reference Z 5053 .R46 Desk).

VIII. PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

Reference
LB
1131
.A1
R97
(Index Room)

40. Mental measurements yearbook. [1st]–
1938–
Highland Park, N.J., Gryphon Press.

Information on separately published psychological, educational, and vocational standardized tests. Emphasis is placed on tests sold in the United States, although not all such tests

are included. The major portion of the work, "Tests and Reviews," gives a brief description of each test, including target age group, characteristics measured, author, publisher, price, scoring services, and administration time. One or two original critical reviews of each test are printed in full along with excerpts from journal reviews and extensive references on the construction, use, and validity of each specific test. While not exhaustive, the bibliographies are valuable for their accuracy, relevancy, and scope. Additional material on specific tests may be found in *Tests in Print II* (entry 44). (The seventh *MMY* is the last to include citations to articles concerning the construction, use, and validity of individual tests; henceforward this bibliography will appear only in *TIP.)*

The "Books and Reviews" section provides a reasonably comprehensive list of books on testing and assessment techniques written in English and published anywhere in the world. Representative reviews of these books have been excerpted and reprinted. This is followed by a directory of periodical and publishers' addresses. There are separate indexes to book titles, test titles, and personal names (authors of tests, test reviews, excerpted reviews, measurement books, and references dealing with specific tests); as well as a "Classified Index of Tests" (i.e., an expanded table of contents). References in the index are to entry numbers rather than to pages. Master indexes to test titles and names in all Buros publications through 1974 appear in *TIP II*. Unfortunately, there is no real subject approach to test names or content.

It is important to remember that each *MMY* supplements the preceeding volumes, so that they must be used together for thorough coverage. Revised editions of a test or supplemental material about a test already presented are included in later editions. To update the references cited in *MMY* check the index of *Psychological Abstracts* (entry 16) under the name of the specific test as well as broader terms such as "Personality Measures."

Useful for descriptions and reviews of standardized tests and to determine what research has been done on a particular test. A new edition appears approximately every six years.

Reference
LB
1050
.B97
(Index Room)

41. Buros, Oscar Krisen
Reading tests and reviews; including a classified index to the mental measurements yearbooks. Highland Park, N.J., Gryphon Press [1968]

Reference
BF
698.5
.B97
(Index Room)

42. Buros, Oscar Krisen
Personality tests and reviews; including an index to the mental measurements yearbooks. Highland Park, N.J., Gryphon Press [1970]

Reference
Z
5814
.P8
I62
(Index Room)

43. Intelligence tests and reviews: a monograph consisting of the intelligence sections of the seven Mental Measurements yearbooks (1938–72) and Tests in Print II (1974). Highland Park, N.J., Gryphon Press, 1975.

All three publications are handy cumulations of information available in the *Mental Measurements Yearbooks* (entry 40) and/or *Tests in Print II* (entry 44). Entries include original test reviews; excerpted test reviews; and references on the construction, use, and validity of specific tests—often with updated material. All three volumes contain a directory of test publishers together with indexes by titles and names and a classified listing of tests. Specific individual features of the publications are as follows:

Reading Tests and Reviews covers the sections on reading tests from the first six *MMYs* in addition to fifty-two new tests and twenty-six revised tests which are not in *MMY*. It provides a comprehensive bibliography of reading tests as of May 1968.

Personality Tests and Reviews compiles the information on personality tests from the first six *MMYs* and extends the coverage to tests through June 1, 1969. There are 110 new tests not in any *MMY* and fifty-nine which have not been revised or supplemented since the sixth *MMY*. Entries are the same as in *MMY* and bibliographies are complete through November 1968. *PTR* is the only one of these three Buros publications to include a section of reviews of books on personality measurement. The book review index in *PTR* includes most books on testing reviewed in the first six *MMYs* and is the only master index of these reviews. Indexes of titles and names, likewise, include all of the tests, test reviews, books, book reviews, and references in the first six *MMYs*, *RTR*, and *PTR*. This master index is updated in *TIP II*.

Intelligence Tests and Reviews reprints the entries for intelligence tests from the first seven *MMYs* and *TIP II*. There are no additional test titles or bibliographic material or any reviews of books on measurement. The entries, like those in *TIP II*, are shorter than those in the MMYs.

Reference
Z
5814
.E9
B98
1974
(Index Room)

44. Buros, Oscar Krisen
Tests in print II; an index to tests, test reviews and the literature on specific tests. Highland Park, N.J., Gryphon Press, 1974.

A compilation of separately published standardized psychological tests for use with English-speaking subjects and which were in print as of February 1, 1974. Entries are shorter than those in *Mental Measurements Yearbook* (entry 40) and include name of test, target age group, author, publisher, acronym, date of publication, and special comments. Refer-

ences are given to articles through 1971 on the construction, use, and validity of specific tests with cross references provided when additional bibliographic information can be found in earlier publications in the series. In future editions all such citations will appear only in *TIP* and not in *MMY*. *Tests in Print* also provides cumulative indexes to all tests which have appeared in the first seven *MMYs*, *Personality Tests and Reviews* (entry 42), and *Reading Tests and Reviews* (entry 41). Separate indexes are included for test titles and for personal names (authors of tests, test reviews, excerpted reviews, and references to specific tests). All references in the indexes are to entry numbers rather than to page numbers. A symbol before the entry number specifies the appropriate Buros publication. The "Scanning Index" lists all the tests in *TIP II* (only) by broad type (e.g., sensory-motor tests, intelligence tests), indicating the test population.

Indispensable as an update for test descriptions, references to articles about tests, and as a master index to all the Buros publications through 1974.

Reference
BF
698.5
.L19
(Index Room)

45 Lake, Dale G.
Measuring human behavior; tools for the assessment of social functioning [by] Dale G. Lake, Matthew B. Miles [and] Ralph B. Earle, Jr. New York, Teachers College Press [1973].

Describes eighty-four psychometric instruments which measure some aspect of social functioning related to organizations, groups, or interpersonal relationships and which have not been reviewed elsewhere in the literature. Tests are arranged by title, and entries include author, availability, variables measured, format description, administration time and scoring, history of development, critical comments on reliability and validity, overall statement of usefulness, and citations to all references in the review. Key words, or "uniterms," indicating the variables measured (e.g., advice-giving, permissiveness, supervision) are also listed.

Published collections of instruments, primarily in the field of psychology, sociology, and political science, are reviewed in a second section of the book. In addition to bibliographic information, there is an indication of testing areas covered, scope and criteria for inclusion, effectiveness of the approach taken, as well as summary reactions.

This is one of the few collections of psychological tests which allows the user to approach measurements by the variables tested. (See also Chun, entry 46). Information is not as complete as in *Mental Measurements Yearbook* (entry 40) but includes tests not covered in *MMY*. Good for identifying tests which were not separately published.

Reference
BF
698.5
.C56
(Index Room)

46. Chun, Ki-Taek
Measures for psychological assessment: a guide to 3,000 original sources and their applications. By Ki-Taek Chun, Sidney Cobb and John R. P. French, Jr. Ann Arbor, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, The University of Michigan, 1975.

Covers the less formal and ad hoc measures of mental health and related concepts which are not covered in *Mental Measurements Yearbook* (entry 40) as well as more traditional assessment scales. These measurement devices were ones discussed in twenty-six measurement-related psychology and sociology journals between 1960 and 1970. The section "Primary References" is arranged by author and provides the name and number of the scale, a citation to the first source where it appeared, and a list of keywords illustrating the content of the test. All known applications of the scale are listed by arbitrary "application numbers." The "Applications" section gives complete bibliographic citations to articles in which a psychological measure has been studied. The author index lists all authors of the psychological tests and refers to their scale number. A descriptor index provides an approach to the attitudes, behaviors, characteristics, and traits measured by tests. In contrast to the *Mental Measurements Yearbook* which provides a reasonably complete description of each test and a bibliography of critical articles, Chun offers only an abbreviated description and a single reference to each scale. However, Chun does give a detailed subject index to traits and behaviors studies. It would be useful for identifying the most appropriate psychological measure for a given situation.

Note: For material on and reference to experimental nonstandardized tests relating to education, psychology, sociology, and personnel work see Bert Goldman's *Directory of Unpublished Experimental Mental Measures* 1974– (Reference LB 1131 .A1 D59 Index Room), which has a subject index for approaching tests by the variable studied.

IX. DICTIONARIES

Reference
BF
31
.E59

47. English, Horace Bidwell
A comprehensive dictionary of psychological and psychoanalytic terms; a guide to usage, by Horace B. English and Eva Champney English [New York] Longmans, Green [1958]

Defines over 13,000 technical and other terms frequently used by psychologists in referring to psychological theories, procedures, tests, and instruments. Terms are from mathematics, medicine, and the natural and social sciences. Definitions are longer than in Wolman (entry 51) and for some terms give both psychological and psychoanalytic definitions.

Approximately 300 of the entries are discursive, comparing several terms or distinguishing the meaning of the same term in different disciplines. Pronunciation is given for difficult words.

Reference
H
41
.G72

48 Gould, Julius
A dictionary of the social sciences, edited by Julius Gould [and] William L. Kolb [New York] Free Press of Glencoe [1964]

Closer in purpose to an encyclopedia than to a dictionary, Gould gives definitional essays for approximately 1,000 basic concepts in the fields of social psychology, economics, social anthropology, political science, and sociology, with the majority of entries dealing with the latter two fields. Terms selected are basic to these disciplines and one over which there is some controversy in meaning. Thus Gould omits terms which are technical, minor, or straightforward, or those which could be adequately identified in a standard English dictionary. Section A of each definition provides the core meanings of the word, while section B given its historical background including exact references to literature where the term has been used. Sections C, D, and E discuss historical or analytical concerns in more detail. The definitions are lengthy and signed by internationally known scholars. Useful for the history of a term and the variant meanings of a word, especially between disciplines.

Reference
HA
17
.K33
1971

49. Kendall, Maurice George
A dictionary of statistical terms, by Maurice G. Kendall [and] William R. Buckland. 3rd ed. rev. and enl. Edinburgh. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Oliver and Boyd [1971]

Explains approximately 2,500 statistical terms found in books and journals through 1968. No attempt was made to determine the desirability of defining a term or to standardize the symbols or nomenclature. Terms which are self-explanatory or elementary were omitted. The clear, readable definitions provide cross-references to related terms when appropriate. Although most terms are in English, some foreign language terms, especially those in Italian, are included.

Reference
Z
695.1
.P7
K55
(Index Room)

50. Kinkade, Robert G.
Thesaurus of psychological index terms.
Washington, D.C., American Psychological Association, 1974.

Organizes terms used to express psychological concepts, based on the subject index to *Psychological Abstracts* (entry 16) and words used frequently in titles and abstracts. The "Relationship Section" is the most useful, distinguishing among synonymous, broader, narrower, and related terms. The "Hierarchical Section" takes each of the seventeen major

classifications found in *Psychological Abstracts* (e.g., personality, communication and language) and places all terms related to this broad concept in descending order according to breadth of the concept. A third section arranges terms in alphabetical order.

Useful for identifying the most precise term for a subject in *Psychological Abstracts*.

Reference
BF
31
.W87

51. Wolman, Benjamin B.
Dictionary of behavioral science. Compiled and edited by Benjamin B. Wolman, in collaboration with Gerhard Adler [and others] New York, Van Nostrand, Reinhold [1973]

Identifies some 20,000 terms in psychology, including the fields of applied, clinical, experimental, developmental, educational, and social psychology. In addition, covers such topics as behavior modification, ESP, intelligence, motivation, neurology, personality, psychiatry, psychopharmacology, statistics, and non-Freudian psychoanalysis. Brief biographies of approximately 200 prominent psychologists, both living and dead, are also included. Definitions are concise and have been written by experts in the field. Although there is some overlap between English (entry 47) and Wolman, both contain terms not defined in the other. Of the two, Wolman is much more up-to-date and likely to include terms from related fields. Appendices: the American Psychiatric Association's Classification of Mental Disorders and the American Psychological Association's Ethical Standards of Psychologists.

Note: Specialized dictionaries are also available for some areas within psychology, e.g., Battro, Antonio. *Piaget: Dictionary of Terms*, 1973 (Reference BF 320. B343), Hinsie, L. E. *Psychiatric Dictionary, with Encyclopedic Treatment of Modern Times*, 1970 (Reference RC 334 .H66 1970). Additional sources may be identified through a guide to the literature such as White (entry 4).

X. BIOGRAPHY

Reference
BF
11
.A515
(Desk)

Latest issue in Reference

52. American Psychological Association
Directory. 1948–
[Washington]

A list of the members of the Association with basic biographical information: address and telephone number, educational background, research interests, current position, and past employment. Members who did not supply information about themselves are listed with only a current mailing address. Appendices classify members by state, city, and institution and by their divisional affiliation within the APA, e.g., general psychology, psychology and the arts, community

psychology. The *Directory* is supplemented by the American Psychological Association's *Membership Register* (Reference BF 11 .A517 Desk) which, however, provides information only on home address, membership status, and division membership. Both publications appear irregularly.

Reference
BF
30
.A53
(Desk)

53. American Psychological Association
The consolidated roster for psychology in the United States and Canada; a locator-reference. John A. Lazo, editor. Washington [1973]

Provides data on address, telephone, present employer, and highest educational degree for psychologists and others whose activities are primarily related to psychology. Those selected for inclusion belong to the American Psychological Association or meet at least one of four criteria listed in the front of the volume. A geographic index lists individuals by state (or province) and city. There are plans to update this directory every three years.

Note: A number of other biographical sources are available, among them: the American Psychiatric Association's *Biographical Directory* (Reference RC 326, .A5157 Desk), *Who's Who in America* (Reference CT 210 .W63 Desk), *Who's Who in the Midwest* (Reference CT 210 .W75), and *Biography Index* (Reference Z 5301 .W75 A1 Index Room). Psychologists were included in the social and behavioral sciences section of *American Men and Women of Science* 9th–12th ed 1956–1971 (CT 9400 .A5). This section was discontinued with the 13th edition. For other directories inquire at the Reference Desk.

INDEX

Numbers Refer to Entry Number

Alkire, Leland G., 37 note
American Men and Women of Science, 53 note
American Psychiatric Association. Biographical Directory, 53 note
American Psychological Association. Directory, 52
Annual Review of Psychology, 8
Anual Review of Sociology, 9
Ansbacher, H. L., 20 note
Author Index to Psychological Index . . . and Psychological Abstracts, 17

Battro, Antonio, 51 note
Bell, James, 1
Bibliographic Index, 10
Bibliographic Guide to Conference Publications, 12 note
Bibliographic Guide to Psychology, 12
Bibliography of Bibliographies in Psychology, 1900–1927, 11
Bibliography of Philosophy, Psychology, and Cognate Subjects, 20 note
Biography Index, 53 note
Boring, Edwin, 20 note
Bulletin Signalétique, 21
Buros, Oscar, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44

CDI, 38
CIJE, 27
Child Development Abstracts and Bibliography, 26
Chun, Ki-Taek, 46
Comprehensive Dictionary of Psychological and Psychoanalytic Terms, 47
Comprehensive Dissertation Index, 38
Consolidated Roster for Psychology, 53
Council of Planning Librarians, 15 note
Cumulated Subject Index to Psychological Abstracts, 18
Current Contents, 35
Current Index to Journals in Education, 27

Dictionary of Behavioral Science, 51
Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 49
Dictionary of the Social Sciences, 48
Directory of Unpublished Experimental Mental Measures, 46 note
Dissertation Abstracts International, 39

Education Index, 28
Education/Psychology Journals, 36 note
Elliott, Charles, 2
Eminent Contributors to Psychology, 15
Encyclopedia of Psychology, 5
Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, 6 note
English, Horace, 47
Exchange Bibliographies, 15 note
Eysenck, E. J., 5

Freides, Thelma, 3

Goldman, Bert, 46 note
Gould, Julius, 48
Grinstein, Alexander, 22
Guide to Library Research in Psychology, 1
Guide to the Documentation of Psychology, 2
Guide to Theses and Dissertations, 39 note

Handbook of Social Psychology, 7
Harvard List of Books in Psychology, 13
Harvard University. Library. Philosophy and Psychology, 14
Hinsie, L. E., 51 note
History of Experimental Psychology, 20 note
Human Resources Abstracts, 29

Index of Psychoanalytic Writings, 22
Index Psycho-analytics, 22 note
Intelligence Tests and Reviews, 43
International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, 6
International Index *see* Social Sciences Index, 23
Internationale Bibliographie der Zeitschriftenliteratur, 25
Internationale Titelabkürzungen von Zeitschriften, 37 note
Irregular Serials and Annuals, 37 note

Kendall, Maurice, 49
Kinkade, Robert, 50

LLBA, Language and Language Behavior Abstracts, 30
Lake, Dale, 45
Leistner, Otto, 37 note
Lindzey, Gardner, 7
Literature and Bibliography of the Social Sciences, 3
Louttit, Chauncey, 11

Measures for Psychological Assessment, 46

Measuring Human Behavior, 45
Mental Measurements Yearbook, 40

National Union Catalog, 15 note

P.A.I.S., 31
P.A.I.S. Foreign Language Index, 31 note
PHRA; Poverty and Human Resources Astracts *see* Human Resources Abstracts, 29
Piaget: Dictionary of Terms, 51 note
Periodical Title Abbreviations, 37 note
Personality Tests and Reviews, 42
Psychiatric Dictionary, 51 note
Psychological Abstracts, 16
Psychological Bulletin, 19
Psychological Index, 20
Psychological Index, Abstract References, 20 note
Psychologie, Liste mondiale des périodiques specialisés, 36 note
Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin, 31

Rand, Benjamin, 20 note
Reading Tests and Reviews, 41
Research in Education *see* Resources in Education, 32
Resources in Education, 32
Reynolds, Michael, 39 note
Rickman, John, 22 note

Science Citation Index, 24 note
Serials in Psychology, 36
Social Sciences and Humanities Index *see* Social Sciences Index, 23
Social Sciences Citation Index, 24
Social Sciences Index, 23
Sociological Abstracts, 33
Sources of Information in the Social Sciences, 4

Tests in Print II, 44
Thesaurus of ERIC Descriptors, 27 note, 32 note
Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms, 50
Tompkins, Margaret, 36

Ulrich's International Periodicals Directory, 37

Watson, Robert, 15
White, Carl, 4
Who's Who in America, 53 note
Who's Who in the Midwest, 53 note
Widener Library shelflist, 14
Wolman, Benjamin, 51
Women Studies Abstracts, 34